

12.535 EMERGENCY OPERATION OF POLICE VEHICLES AND PURSUIT DRIVING

Reference:

Procedure Manual 12.537 - Mobile Video Recording
Equipment

Ohio Revised Code 2935.031 - Policy for Pursuit
in Motor Vehicle

Ohio Revised Code 2921.331 - Failure to Comply
with Order or Signal
of Police Officer

Ohio Revised Code 4511.01(d) - Definitions

Ohio Revised Code 4511.03 - Emergency Vehicles to
Proceed Cautiously
Past Red or Stop
Signal

Ohio Revised Code 4511.24 - Emergency Vehicles
Excepted From Speed
Limitations

Ohio Revised Code 4511.45 - Right-of-Way of
Public Safety
Vehicles

Ohio Revised Code 4513.21 - Horns, Sirens, and
Warning Devices

Standards Manual - 1.3.2, 41.2.1, 41.2.2, 61.3.4,
81.2.5

Definitions:

Emergency Driving (General Non-Pursuit): Emergency driving is defined as the operation of an authorized emergency vehicle (emergency lights and siren in operation) by a police officer in response to a life threatening situation or a violent crime in progress, using due regard for the safety of others.

Pursuit Driving: A motor vehicle pursuit is an attempt by a law enforcement officer operating an emergency vehicle and simultaneously utilizing all emergency equipment (lights and siren) to apprehend one or more occupants of another moving vehicle, when the driver of that fleeing vehicle is aware of the attempt and is resisting apprehension by maintaining or increasing his speed, disobeying traffic laws, ignoring the officer or attempting to elude the officer.

Purpose:

To ensure the safety of citizens and police officers during the emergency operation of police vehicles.

Policy:

Officers must terminate their involvement in motor vehicle pursuits whenever the risks to their safety and others outweigh the consequences of the suspect's escape.

During the emergency operation of police vehicles, officers must weigh the seriousness of the situation (injury, offense, etc.) against the hazards to the health and welfare of other citizens generated by high speeds or maneuvers, such as roadblocks. Officers must always consider external factors that may have a bearing on the emergency operation of police vehicles. This includes the time of day, road and traffic conditions, weather, speeds involved, nature of the incident, and the condition of the police vehicle and the pursued vehicle.

Officers will not attempt to stop or slow a pursued vehicle by boxing in, heading off, ramming, or driving alongside during a pursuit.

Officers must ensure video and audio recording equipment is activated when operating in emergency mode and when participating in traffic stops and pursuits.

Police motorcycle units may become involved in a pursuit as primary units when they initiate the pursuit. The motorcycle unit will, however, turn the pursuit over to a marked police car as soon as possible and discontinue emergency operation.

Officers wearing plainclothes or using unmarked vehicles will avoid making stops of suspected vehicles, whenever possible. The danger presented to the officers and the citizens involved is much greater than when uniformed officers with marked vehicles make the initial contact.

Pursuits leaving the initiating district will switch to the district dispatch channel in which the pursuit is active after it is established the direction of travel has left the initiating district.

Example One: A vehicle pursuit initiated in District One enters north I-75 and passes the Harrison Avenue exit will switch to Channel Five for dispatch.

Example Two: A vehicle pursuit initiated in District One north on Vine Street, enters District Four and proceeds east on Thill Street, then south on Rice Street may remain on Channel One.

Procedure:

A. Emergency Operation of Police Vehicles

1. Emergency operation (lights and siren) of a police vehicle is authorized in the following emergency cases and under the following conditions:
 - a. Officer needs assistance.
 - b. Person calling for help.
 - c. Report of an explosion.
 - d. Trouble with a prisoner.
 - e. Crimes in progress requiring the immediate presence of a police officer.
 - f. Auto accident with reported injury.
 - g. Emergency medical runs when Fire Department personnel are not immediately available.
 - h. Pursuit driving.
2. When operating a police vehicle in the emergency mode officers will:
 - a. Use the emergency lights (red/blue) and siren.
 - 1) Do not use four-way flashers because they interfere with brake lights and turn signals.
 - b. Ensure video and audio recording equipment is activated if the police vehicle is equipped with it.

- c. Do not have complainants, witnesses, suspects, prisoners, or other non-police personnel as passengers. This restriction does not apply to:
 - 1) Civilian observers who have signed a Release of All Claims (Form 612).
 - 2) Units transporting sick or injured persons to the hospital.
- 3. When driving in the emergency mode and approaching a red traffic signal or stop sign, the operator must:
 - a. Stop the vehicle.
 - b. Yield the right-of-way to all moving vehicles and pedestrians.
 - c. Enter the intersection only when it is safe.
- B. Silent Response
 - 1. Police officers may respond to certain calls using emergency lights only (no audible siren), such as robberies or burglaries in progress. The officers responding on these silent runs must clearly understand:
 - a. The mere use of flashing emergency lights, in the absence of an audible siren, does not designate the vehicle as an emergency vehicle by law and may negate any immunity available to the operator.
 - b. That officers must proceed with extreme caution and at a reasonable speed to avoid endangering the life and property of others.
- C. Portable Flashing Blue Lights on Unmarked Vehicles
 - 1. A vehicle with a portable blue flashing light is not considered an emergency vehicle.

2. The portable flashing blue light should be used to identify emergency conditions at an auto accident, road hazard, crime scene, etc.
3. Do not use the portable flashing blue light to:
 - a. Identify any unmarked vehicle as an emergency response vehicle.
 - b. Substitute for the emergency equipment on the patrol cars.

D. Pursuit Driving

1. A motor vehicle pursuit is permitted in the following instances:
 - a. On-sight pursuit of a known or suspected felon.
 - b. On-sight pursuit of traffic or misdemeanor violations, only if witnessed by the officer or if a warrant is on file.
 - c. When directed by Police Communications Section (PCS) or a supervisor to assist in a police pursuit.
2. Notification
 - a. A pursuing officer(s) will immediately relay to PCS the following information:
 - 1) Car number
 - 2) Location
 - 3) Direction
 - 4) A description of vehicle, license number, and occupants
 - 5) Reason for pursuit
 - 6) Speeds involved.

3. PCS Responsibilities

- a. The dispatcher will immediately notify the initiating pursuit unit's supervisor. That supervisor becomes the pursuit officer in charge (OIC) and will have the responsibility of directing the pursuit until its end.
 - 1) If the unit supervisor is unavailable, a district supervisor where the pursuit began becomes the pursuit OIC.
- b. The dispatcher will note the time, car number, district involved, and notify the PCS shift OIC immediately.
- c. The pursuit dispatcher will notify other district personnel via an all channel broadcast as the pursuit enters into adjoining district boundaries.
- d. Keep non-emergency radio traffic to a minimum during the pursuit.
- e. PCS will broadcast the pursuit on all available channels. Upon anticipation of a pursuit across City limits, PCS will make an all county broadcast (ACB).
- f. The PCS supervisor will provide the necessary support during the pursuit.

4. Supervisory Responsibilities

- a. The pursuit OIC will retain control and continually monitor and assess the situation. The pursuit OIC will direct specific units in or out of the pursuit, reassign primary or secondary units, set posts, authorize roadblocks, and terminate the pursuit.
 - 1) Final decisions will rest with the pursuit OIC.

b. Pursuit OIC will complete a Vehicle Pursuit Report (Form 34) to the Police Chief and route it through channels. Fax copies to:

- 1) Police Chief
- 2) Patrol Bureau
- 3) Inspection Section

5. Number of Units

a. Unless directed by the pursuit OIC, no more than two police vehicles will become actively involved in the pursuit.

b. The primary unit will:

- 1) Be responsible for keeping the suspect's vehicle in sight.
- 2) Advise the supervisor if more than two police units are needed for the pursuit.
- 3) Have the authority to terminate the pursuit should conditions warrant.

c. The secondary unit will:

- 1) Immediately notify PCS there are two police units involved in the pursuit.
- 2) Assume responsibility for the transmission of all relevant pursuit information to PCS.
- 3) Provide backup for the primary unit in the arrest process.
- 4) Follow the primary unit at a safe distance.

E. Termination of the Pursuit

1. Officers will terminate pursuits under any of the following conditions:
 - a. The pursuit OIC or the primary unit determines the level of danger created by the pursuit outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
 - b. Establishment of the suspect's identity allowing for apprehension at a later time, and there is no longer any need for immediate apprehension.
 - c. The pursued vehicle's location is no longer known.
 - d. The pursued traffic/misdemeanor violator crosses the Hamilton County line. (Refer to section F.3.)

F. Pursuits leaving Cincinnati

1. By statute, police officers have the authority to pursue outside their jurisdiction and arrest without a warrant provided:
 - a. The officers would have authority to make the arrest inside their jurisdiction.
 - b. The pursuit takes place without unreasonable delay after the offense.
 - c. The pursuit starts within the police officers' jurisdiction.
 - d. The offense is one of the following:
 - 1) Felony
 - 2) First or second-degree misdemeanor
 - 3) Traffic violation that a point may be charged against the driver pursuant to Division (6) of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 4507.40.
2. In all cases, if the above criteria are not met, the officers cannot pursue and cannot arrest outside their jurisdiction.

3. Although it can be a felony to flee and/or elude a police officer (ORC 2921.331), if this is the only felony charge, fresh pursuit of a traffic or criminal misdemeanor violator will terminate at the Hamilton County line.
 - a. Officers must receive supervisory approval before signing ORC 2921.331 felony charges.
4. Officers may pursue felony suspects beyond state boundaries. However, the new jurisdiction will continue the pursuit as the primary unit (if available). The Cincinnati primary unit and secondary unit will then assist.
 - a. Officers will terminate pursuits if radio contact with PCS is lost due to officers going beyond radio range.
 - 1) PCS will determine if any pursuit vehicles are equipped with LEARN radio equipment. If so, PCS can use the LEARN radio for monitoring beyond normal radio range.

G. Outside Agency Pursuits into Cincinnati

1. In the event of a pursuit from an outside agency into Cincinnati, the same guidelines for pursuits outlined in this procedure will apply to Department personnel.
 - a. PCS will notify the appropriate district supervisor, who becomes the pursuit OIC for Department personnel.
 - 1) The outside agency will remain responsible for the pursuit and serve as the primary unit until responsibility is relinquished to Department personnel.
 - 2) PCS will broadcast the pursuit and its progress.

H. Roadblocks

1. Under normal circumstances, officers will not set up roadblocks to stop fleeing vehicles. The pursuit OIC may grant permission for a roadblock if he has knowledge the suspect has committed:
 - a. Murder or Aggravated Murder
 - b. Aggravated Arson
 - c. Aggravated Robbery
 - d. Aggravated Burglary
 - e. Rape
 - f. Complicity to any of the above.
2. Officers will set up roadblocks only with the direct permission of the pursuit OIC and in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - a. Officers will not set up roadblocks at locations that will endanger innocent citizens or create a hazard to vehicular traffic. Officers will not set up roadblocks at a curve in the road, or beyond the crest of a grade, which could limit visibility and not allow operators sufficient time to stop safely.
 - b. Use Police Department vehicles only.
 - 1) Do not use Department motorcycles or privately owned vehicles.
 - c. Position the Department vehicles in the roadblock so the open route left through the restricted area will require approaching vehicles to proceed slowly through it.
 - 1) Turn on all of the vehicle's emergency lighting, turn the ignition switch off, and leave the vehicle. No one is to remain inside the vehicle.
 - 2) If using Stop Sticks, use according to guidelines set forth in Section I.

- d. Do not detain innocent citizens. Direct them to proceed with their vehicles through the roadblock and out of the path of the fleeing vehicle(s).

I. Use of Stop Sticks

- 1. The Department currently has four models of Stop Sticks:
 - a. Standard Stop Stick - three feet in length.
 - b. Barracuda - designed like the current Stop Stick but the quills inside are longer and made to stop larger vehicles like buses or trucks.
 - c. Terminator - designed to be placed in front of a tire on a static vehicle. An example of this would be during a traffic stop.
 - d. Piranha - resembles the Standard Stop Stick but is only 5-1/8" long. It is designed to be placed covertly in front of a tire to ensure the vehicle is not moved.

Note: District Civil Disturbance Operating Procedure (CDOP) Vans are equipped with the Barracuda, Terminator and Piranha Stop Sticks. Supply Unit maintains a replacement supply.

- 2. The following guidelines will apply:
 - a. Officers will use Stop Sticks only on vehicles with four or more wheels.
 - 1) Do not use on motorcycles.
 - b. Normally the pursuit OIC will make the decision to use Stop Sticks. Situations may occur making this impossible. Under these circumstances, officers may use Stop Sticks if they can do so safely.
 - 1) Operators of vehicles equipped with Stop Sticks must receive proper training in the use of Stop Sticks.

- c. Officers must alert PCS of their intention to use Stop Sticks, and of their exact location.
 - 1) PCS will relay the location to the pursuing officers.
- d. Stop Sticks that are used should not be discarded. The manufacturer replaces used Stop Sticks for a period of five years from purchase when the old ones are returned.
 - 1) If Stop Sticks are used in a pursuit situation, the pursuit OIC will:
 - a) Address their use and effectiveness in the Vehicle Pursuit Report Form 34.
 - b) Complete an Equipment/Supply/Service Order Form 630, and submit through the chain of command, to the Supply Unit for the replacement of the Stop Sticks.
 - c) Insure used Stop Sticks accompany the Form 630 to Supply Unit.
- e. If Stop Sticks were used and the incident did not involve a pursuit, the unit supervisor will:
 - 1) Investigate and report via Form 17 to the Police Chief.
 - 2) Fax a copy of the Form 17 to the Traffic Unit Commander.